
Improving Public Order and Security of Internal Affairs

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Abstract: This article also studies the radical reforms in the field of public order and foreign experience in ensuring the participation of citizens in it, and develops proposals and recommendations on modern methods of work in this area.

Keywords: public order, public safety, citizen participation, maintaining public order, ensuring public safety.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 29, 2021

The Concept of Public Security of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved by Decree No. PF-27 states that "widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies and systems in the field of maintaining public order, ensuring the safety of citizens and combating crime" as one of the main directions of state policy marked.

In addition, as approved by this Decree The main task of the "Strategy for the development of public safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022 - 2025" is to "minimize the human factor in the service by bringing the digitalization of public safety to 90%" and as one of the main directions in developing the methodological framework for public safety. Establishment of a single centralized system of power and means management.

Deployment and operational management of forces and means based on criminogenic situation analysis. Every 3 months, the FMB of the district (city) IIO prepares the "Scheme of the analysis of crimes committed by the IIB" by the organizational units of the human factor, ie manually, and on the basis of which forces and means are deployed. Daily distributions are made on the basis of daily data obtained from the duty section.

Sending forces and means to the scene. Once a crime alert is entered into the 102 system, a message is sent to the officers attached to the area with the crime address and the crime is registered.

Sending electronic guidelines to employees based on the type of crime and electronic information on the offender, the victim or the specific nature of the crime and incident. This system does not exist. Prediction of crimes by time, place and type based on the analysis of criminogenic situations. This system does not exist.

The fact that criminogenic maps are prepared on the basis of data only for 3 months does not allow the use of daily, weekly or 10-day analysis of the criminogenic situation. Such analyzes can be prepared on a human basis as needed, i.e., a systematic analysis at each cross-section does not automatically provide the results of current analysis based on long-term crime and incidents.

In practice, the preparation of criminogenic maps is used only for the distribution of forces and means and their rapid management, but in this process there is no mechanism for automatic prediction of crime and events. In addition, there is no mechanism for directing all

services involved in the neighborhood to the scene of the crime, ie the hotspot, and providing them with guidance on the duties of the service or additional details of the crime and incident.

Creation of a specific criminogenic map of the neighborhood based on crime forecasting and the creation of a special software system that allows daily distribution of forces and means and operational management, incident and crime forecasting and electronic guidance on the algorithm of actions.

U.S.A experience: Such systems have been used in the United States for 15 years. In particular, a software system called "Reducing the number of crimes using statistical analysis" (CRUSH), (Pred Pol). This software system provides guidance on the deployment of forces and means and operational management by analyzing the location and time of crimes and incidents on 50 to 80 criteria (aspects) related to the identity of the perpetrator and the victim. Has the ability to predict the progress and provide methodological support to staff.

Introduced in Memphis, Tennessee, in 2006 alone, the crime rate dropped by more than 30 percent. Or in 2013, individual crime rates in Atlanta and Los Angeles fell from 10 percent to 20 percent. In small towns like Norcross, Georgia, theft and robbery decreased by 30%; In Richmond, California - car theft dropped 32%.

UK: Such a software system has been in place in the UK since 2009. Launched today in 2014, the software is called Precrime13, which experts cite as the main reason for a 31 percent drop in crime and a 15 percent drop in violent crime this year.

German experience: Germany has been using the Forecasting Analytical System (Precobs14) program by the Berlin police since 2014. A similar system can be found in Canada.

Russian experience: Such a system, called GLONASS (global navigation system) in Russia, has created electronic maps for 8 cities with a population of more than 59,000 and is currently being tested.

Kazakhstan's experience: Recently, attention has been paid to software systems similar to Kazakhstan. In particular, in the "Plan of the Nation" approved in 2016, work is underway to introduce the "Map of criminal offenses" as a pilot in cities such as Janaozene, Schuchinsk, Semee.

Result: Performs four functions simultaneously:

First, it provides methodological guidelines for the creation of a specific criminogenic map of the neighborhood on the basis of automatic crime forecasting, and on the basis of it the daily distribution of forces and means, as well as operational management;

- Second, it is possible to predict crime and events through automatic crime forecasting (up to 70% accurate prediction in full-blooded programs);
- Thirdly, it will provide methodological guidelines in electronic form to the algorithm of actions, depending on the type and nature of the crime, to the employees involved in the Crime Prevention in the Region.
- Fourth, the assessment of non-human employees on the basis of the level of crime in the region, public opinion and other established criteria.

The measures to be implemented include the creation of a large database at the initial stage to replenish the database, address the issue of data privacy, the purchase of large amounts of memory devices and other measures.

The average annual cost of such projects is \$ 395,249. Once the system is fully operational, the average annual profit (direct and indirect) will be more than \$ 7 million at the expense of

redistributing states or re-training and retraining them by minimizing the human factor and organizing targeted efforts.

An electronic map is a cartographic image created on the basis of digital photographic data and displayed on the screen. Electronic criminological maps allow you to visually display the results of criminological statistics. Certain types of crimes are displayed in one color. More intense crimes are manifested in them with richer, darker colors. On electronic criminological maps, you can see the crime structure in a region, describing it in terms of the unity of quantitative (e.g., age of offenders) and qualitative characteristics (motivation of offenders).

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